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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight Friday showers; cooler north and east portions; gusty the south westerly winds.
THIS WILL SPOIL MY FUN

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 133 SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GERMANS HELD NORTH OF MARNE BY DEADLY FIRE

American Machine Gunners Backed by French Infantry

BATTLE MAY BREAK OUT WITH RENEWED INTENSITY

Enemy Has Been Driven Back With Loss at Several Other Points

By Henry Wood
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the French armies on the Marne, June 6.—American machine gunners, supported by French infantry, are still holding the south bank of the Marne between Chateau-Thierry and Jaulgonne (a distance of about seven miles).
As a result of the Americans' deadly marksmanship the Germans have been refused from occupying the southern position of Chateau-Thierry, where they would be constantly under the Americans' fire.
One of the most famous French generals is unqualified in his praise of the efficiency, coolness and bravery of the Yankee machine gunners, who have covered themselves with glory since they entered the line.
Despite the present stabilization of the Marne battle front from Chateau-Thierry to Nogent, there is no indication on the part of the Germans either to entrench or to fortify themselves, which might show an intention to rest on their present line.
Consequently, the battle may be resumed with increased intensity at any moment. The Germans have brought up artillery and have relieved the depleted divisions. In the meantime, the allies have been steadily strengthening their positions.
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SUB BASE MAY BE LOCATED UPON DELAWARE COAST

German Spies Actively at Work Along Coast Are Also Suspected

COASTAL RADIO TOWER SEARCHED FOR

Two Big Passenger Liners Arrive Safe From Havana and Panama

Looking for Spies
Lewes, Del., June 6.—Secret service men today started a search for spies who are believed to be active along the Delaware coast in communication with the German submarines. One U-boat, according to stories told by seamen who were captured and held prisoner aboard, had wireless communication with some point and it is believed it may have been in touch with Prussian agents ashore. A concealed radio station is being hunted. A woman is suspected of being involved.
The port of Lewes has been ordered closed for 24 hours.
By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, June 6.—The navy today was making a search for a possible secret German submarine base on the coast.
Sinking of the Norwegian steamer Eidsvold was the latest U-boat incident in official cables up to early today. This sinking occurred Tuesday off the Virginia capes and the crew was picked up.
There are sufficient boats in the coast patrol to maintain ordinary vigil but to dog a submarine effectively with the resources on hand is a large problem. Officers, however, declare it is possible to do so.
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FUTURE DRIVES OF HINDENBURG WILL LACK IN POWER

German Reserve Force Believed Reduced Now to Less Than 400,000

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press War Expert)
New York, June 6.—Whatever sectors Von Hindenburg may choose for his next sacrificial offerings of German manpower, the future onslaughts cannot develop the power of those that have passed, because Germany's reserve forces now have been depleted to a highly serious degree.
Since the beginning of the German spring offensive on March 21, Von Hindenburg has lost at least half a million of his reserves. These have been used up both by furnishing new men to replace casualties and by taking over the active protection of the extensions of the German front. It is improbable that Von Hindenburg now has in reserve more than 400,000 troops and the number may not exceed 300,000.
This is enough for another effort to shelter the allies' line, but it is not enough to permit any degree of persistence in such an attempt. Each failure to break through or to reach a vital point now becomes a dangerous handicap to Von Hindenburg, if he gains a few miles of territory. Every extra mile of frontage taken over by Von Hindenburg requires the withdrawal of six thousand men from the German reserves for its protection. And yet, how ever, strategically wise it may be for Von Hindenburg to begin to shorten his line at non-essential points, he fears to do so because of the effect a retiring movement would have upon German opinion at home.
Every extra mile of entrenchment requires a similar weakening of General Foch's reserves, but the ultimate effect is far different for the allies because they are not yet on the defensive. The depletion of Von Hindenburg's reserves in order to guard an extension of the front means a weakening of Germany's final effort to win the war by offensive tactics. But it would suit General Foch's tactics perfectly, if all of his own mobile reserves were to be used to man new miles of trenches, provided a similarly fixed duty were enforced upon all of Von Hindenburg's mobile reserves.
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War Summary of United Press

1404th Day of the War; 77th Day of the Big Offensive

Marne front—The allies not only are holding the Germans on the Marne front, but have assumed the initiative, driving them back at two points between the Oise and Marne yesterday. Enemy artillery heavily bombarded the allied lines west of Rheims and in the Neuilly-La-Portrie sector, where Americans recently stopped the Huns. British and French military experts believe the Germans soon will resume their drive, probably extending their attack westward to Montdidier, where other Americans are in the line.
Picardy front—Spasmodic bombardments and raiding operations continued.
Flanders front—The British took prisoners in a few raids and lost prisoners in other raids.
England—English newspapers believe the U-boat raids along the American coast are designed to scare the United States into recalling destroyers and patrol boats from European waters, but are confident this will not be accomplished. They discuss the probability of a bombardment of an American coast town.
The big steamer Kenilworth Castle, inbound from South Africa, made port after being torpedoed or struck by a mine. Some passengers were lost when a lifeboat was overturned.
Germany—A prominent Dutch citizen, returning from Germany, said allied air raids on the Rhine towns have created a panic among the inhabitants, driving some insane, according to an Amsterdam dispatch.
Austria-Hungary—Socialists warned the government of trouble unless the food situation is improved.
Italy—The food situation is greatly improved, grain receipts during April and May being far above normal.
Russia—Bolshevik forces defeated German and Turkish forces in the Caucasus, capturing Kara. Several towns in Ukraine also were captured.
I. W. W. Activities in Minnesota Bared
Chicago, June 6.—I. W. W. activities in Minnesota after the declaration of war, as viewed by Major Lewis Bauer, Crosby, Minn., were described in the I. W. W. trial here today. Bauer, on the witness stand, named several of the defendants and said I. W. W.'s had openly opposed the draft and advised others to avoid it.
Arthur B. Cheatham, Eureka, Cal., another witness, asserted Roy Brown, one of the defendants, had made derogatory remarks regarding the flag and the men who had registered a year ago. He also connected the organization with strikes in the Eureka district.
Hats off to the new men who registered on Wednesday.

SHARP FIGHTING BETWEEN PATROLS IN YANKEE SECTOR

Official Communication Gives Details of Recent Operations

Washington, June 6.—Sharp fighting between American patrols and German forces in Lorraine has been going on nightly since Sunday, General Pershing reported today. Sunday night and early Monday morning a Yankee patrol battled with twice its number of Germans, blasting away for nearly an hour with rifles, pistols and grenades until their ammunition was exhausted and they were forced to retire.
Tuesday night an American patrol penetrated to a point beyond the enemy's second line in Lorraine, withdrawing successfully after inflicting considerable losses on the enemy in killed and wounded.
The communique follows:
"June 5.—Section B: On the morning of June 5, Lieutenants Campbell and Meissner forced down an enemy biplane east of Pont-A-Mousson.
"Between April 14 and May 31, Lieutenant Douglas Campbell brought down six hostile airplanes of which the destruction has been confirmed. During the same time Captain Peterson and Lieutenant Rickenbacher each brought down three of which destruction has been confirmed and forced down two more concerning which confirmation has been asked.
"During the night of June 2 to June 3 one of our patrols operating in Lorraine and consisting of about forty men encountered a hostile patrol of double size, drawn up in skirmish formation along a line parallel to that of our own patrol. Both patrols opened fire with rifles, pistols and grenades and automatic rifles and each tried to outflank the other. Our patrol in spite of being greatly outnumbered, held its ground for three quarters of an hour, inflicting losses on the enemy and retired only when its ammunition was almost exhausted. Our casualties were very light.
"During the night of June 4 to 5 one of our patrols operating in Lorraine penetrated the enemy's position and advanced behind the second line trenches. It inflicted on the enemy losses in killed and wounded and withdrew successfully under cover of barrage from our Stokes mortars.
"A French report of the work of an American machine gun battalion, which has recently been in action at the Chateau-Thierry, includes the following:
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BATTLE IN AIR RAGES FERCELY DAY AND NIGHT

Three Hundred and Thirty-Six German Planes Downed in Three Weeks

MILLION POUNDS OF BOMBS ARE DROPPED

German Airmen Still Fight Hard But Are Being Gradually Overcome

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the British armies in France, June 6.—Just as events on the ground are shaping themselves for the final crash, which must inevitably decide the fate of the world, the aerial offensive is daily waxing fiercer.
The mutual struggle for mastery of the air since 1914—a stupendous battle miles above the earth—has scarcely ceased day or night.
British airmen brought down 356 Germans in less than three weeks, up to June 2, of which 292 were totally destroyed. In many cases enemy planes spinning from the sky toward the ground like rockets, crashed and burned until only black smudges were left. Sometimes, in their agony, pilots and observers leaped from their flaming planes in mid-air, whirling over and over and landing far from the wreck of their machines.
During the same period, 526 tons of high explosives were dropped behind the German lines or well over a million pounds. The Zebrugge mole, the Brugge docks and railway stations and munition works in cities far inside Germany—like Mannheim, Landau, Karlsruhe and Cologne—were attacked repeatedly and set afire again and again.
In one day, British airmen, often mere boys, shot 34 Prussians from the sky and dropped 59½ tons of bombs on enemy military centers, going as far as Brugs. Dismissing the anti-aircraft shells which burst about them, and swooping low to the ground, they started a disastrous fire along the water front.
The next day the same sky riders charged a number of German air fields, demolishing twenty six craft, the wrecks falling in some places to the ground.
Elsewhere they dropped fifty three tons of high explosives, going as far as Karlsruhe, where, during a ferocious attack by boche planes, they bombed trains, railways and war works. The bombing squadrons were protected so perfectly by a fighting patrol that only one British plane failed to return. It was seen landing near Karlsruhe, under control. Some vital parts had been hit.
These two exploits occurred during the last two days and nights of May.
On June 1, I saw an air battle continue hotly after 25 planes had been brought down in duels, high up in the blue haze. The same night twenty seven tons of bombs were dumped on the Zebrugge mole and other "tender" spots in that vicinity.
Meanwhile German war planes have been more daring than ever before. Many towns and villages behind the allies' lines have been bombed. Hospitals seem to be the worst sufferers. Several hundred patients, doctors, sisters and attendants have been killed outright. Some have been burned alive and many have been wounded.
The most pitiful cases, perhaps, were
(Continued on page two)

Americans Are Holding Crossing of The Marne With Machine Gun Fire

Story of First Big Battle Won by Famous Marines On French Soil

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the Americans on the Marne, June 5.—Two enemy attacks have been repulsed by American marines on the Marne battle front. A German battalion swarmed forward against the marines' position in Neuilly wood last night under cover of bombardment. The boches were met by a counter barrage from the American artillery and a storm of machine gun and rifle fire. The battalion badly cut up, fled in disorder. No attempt was made to renew the attack.
This afternoon the marines shot up a Hun patrol which attempted a raid. Then they rushed a German machine gun position behind a haystack, killing seven and capturing one of the crew. They brought in the gun.
Fighting with machine guns mounted in the windows of Chateau-Thierry, Americans today held the crossing of the Marne. They fought out and outgamed the enemy.
"We had the time of our lives," said some of the men in this battle who came back to rest. "We had heard that trench warfare was dull and uninteresting—but this is the life!"
Many of the Americans were green at the business, but they shared with the veteran United States marines the glory of stopping Germany's advance at the Marne.
Bitter Three Days' Fighting
For three days the battle was most bitter. The Marne runs through Chateau-Thierry, dividing the town. One side was held by the enemy; the other by Americans and French. After two days of constant travel the American reserves arrived at the greatest battle in history riding in Ford's. Within two hours they were in the thick of it. Their guns were dumped from the Ford wagons and hastily mounted in the streets and in the houses of Chateau-Thierry. Then for three days they held the bridge and prevented the Germans from getting pontoons across.
Despite our withering fire, the enemy came on repeatedly from the other side of the stream. Our machine guns were going constantly. Officers aided in picking off the boches with their revolvers. Then the enemy mounted machine guns in the windows on their side of the river, right opposite the Americans, and opened fire. One group of Americans had guns in an old mill directly over the water and boches were just across. For two days they fought, trying to dislodge each other. German bullets whizzed into the windows and plumped into the walls of the room, but the Yanks' shooting finally won, inflicting heavy casualties and silencing the German guns.
Our guns in this mill also commanded a wheat field at the edge of town, thru which the enemy repeatedly attempted to advance. At times as many as nine waves of skirmish lines were visible in this field. As the American machine guns opened fire, every German would duck out of sight in the wheat, then slowly, line by line, their heads would appear, then their shoulders, as they tried to resume the advance, and the bullets again whipped amidst them, reducing their numbers. They endeavored repeatedly to reach the river by this means and each time they were driven back.
Meantime the hottest fire was poured in on the Americans. The enemy held hill 204, overlooking our positions and made the most of the situation, but the Americans stuck. Those guarding the bridge maintained a sweeping hail of bullets at its approaches and prevented the boches from crossing until it had been blown up, then they poured in a stronger fire, preventing enemy engineers from throwing across their pontoons.
Correspondent Visits Field
Automobile past batteries firing at the Germans, through endless lines of supply trains and other vast moving of the front.
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This Family Bound to Fight For Freedom

* Portland, Or., June 6.—Rex G. Swaggert was accepted by the army today, but Rex achieved enlistment by a hair's breadth.
* On April 1, Rex and his father appeared to enlist. The father was successful but the boy was 3-4 inch too short.
* The recruiting officer recommended certain exercises to Rex, saying he might grow taller in that way.
* Rex had grown the required distance when he appeared today.
* Mrs. M. E. Swaggert, aged 72, his grandmother, appeared with him.
* "I wanted to be sure Rex got in," she said. "Two other of my grandsons have enlisted."

GERMAN BATTALION ENTIRELY WIPED OUT

Details Are Received of Awful Execution of American Machine Guns

By Henry Wood
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the French armies on the Marne, June 6.—Details of the virtual annihilation of a German battalion which crossed the Marne on a foot bridge defended by American machine gunners were announced in a French official note today.
After the battalion had succeeded in crossing the river, said the announcement, it found shelter under an embankment. French artillery inflicted such losses on the enemy that the German commanders on the other side of the river attempted to relieve the battalion on Monday night. French troops met the German attack, but six German machine guns were trailed on the point, preventing them from hauling the enemy back. American machine guns went into action at this juncture and quickly silenced the German machine guns. Then they laid down such a tremendous machine gun barrage that the French infantry was enabled to force the enemy battalion to take to boats.
The American machine guns and French rifles milled the boats, only
(Continued on page two)

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN GO INTO CAMP

Last Call Was Issued Yesterday For Two Hundred Thousand More

Washington, June 6.—Four hundred thousand Americans will enter training camps this month. With a call for 200,000 drafted men today, covering the closing days of the month, the total was brought above 300,000, and calls expected this month will reach the 400,000 figure, it is estimated now.
This unexpectedly large call is a direct result of the speed up process in sending troops overseas.
The war department is developing plans for the first "combing out" within classes three and four. The proposal is to weed out men for class one whose claims to exemption are not sound.
It became known today that President Wilson is carefully studying compulsory labor laws of Maryland and New York. It is believed this is a forerunner of extension of the work or fight order.
Since draft registration day on June 5, 1917, one year ago, when the draft machinery was put into operation for the first time, a total of 1,595,708 men have been called to the colors in this country under the selective service law, including those called this month.
These figures are made public in an announcement by Provost Marshal General Crowder at Washington, in which he gives the warmest praise to local and district draft boards.
His interesting statement and review of the first year of the operation of the draft follows in part:
"One year ago occurred the first registration for military purposes of the young manhood of the nation. Ten million men responded in a single day. This accomplishment was a marvel of marvelous. The task of utilizing this enormous force seemed unachievable. But the work of classification of this great mass of man power in such a way as to permit of its organization and moulding into an effective army was entrusted to 4,593 local boards and 156 district boards constituting a force of over 15,000 of the leading citizens of every community, who, assisted in their work by more than 100,000 equally patriotic volunteers, have performed a
(Continued on page two)

THIRTY-FOUR NAMES ON CASUALTY LIST PUBLISHED TODAY

Seven Were Killed in Action, Three Dead From Wounds Received

Washington, June 6.—The casualty list issued by the war department today contains thirty four names, divided as follows:
Killed in action, 7; dead from wounds, 3; dead from disease, 4; dead from accident, 3; wounded severely, 12; wounded, degree undetermined, one; wounded slightly, 3; missing in action, one.
Lieutenant, A. P. H. Sage, Memphis Tenn., died of wounds. Lieutenant, William D. Hill, Cleburne, Texas, and Bernard C. Wolcott, Birmingham, N. Y. were wounded severely.
The list follows:
Killed in action:
Corporals William H. Delaney, Troy, N. Y.
William F. Hatcher, Oxnard, Cal.
Privates Roy Heaton, Omaha, Neb.
Richard Ellis, Janesville, Wis.
Charley F. Kirby, Wappella, Mo.
Carl A. Parr, Nicholson, Pa.
August Schuster, Erie, Pa.
Died of wounds:
Lieutenant A. P. H. Sage, Memphis Tenn.
Corporal Sanford C. Eichorn, Elmora, Minn.
Private Archie Swann, Herbert, Sask. Canada.
Died of disease:
Corporal Carl H. Bartell, Dundee, Ill.
Privates James T. Baker, Novinger, Mo.
Walter Green, Homersville, Ga.
David Stromberg, Chicago.
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Abe Martin



Big British Liner Had Narrow Escape

An English Port, June 6.—The Kenilworth Castle, with 332 passengers aboard, arrived here today from a South African port in a damaged condition. It is not known whether she was attacked by a submarine or struck by a mine.
Two explosions followed a collision with some heavy object. Some of the crew and passengers were lost. One lifeboat, in which there were a number of nurses, overturned. The crush of water drowned some of the crew.
The collision occurred shortly after midnight and the Kenilworth Castle began going down by the head, the fore compartments filling with water. The bulkheads held, however, and the vessel regained an even keel, although her bow was torn and twisted.
Four lifeboats took to the water. Several of those who were thrown into the sea when one boat overturned were rescued by destroyers.
The Kenilworth Castle displaces 12,975 tons, was built in 1904 and is 570 feet long. She is owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship company and is registered at London.
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SALEM'S SECOND ANNUAL BARGAIN DAY, JUNE 15TH

MERCHANTS DECIDE UPON DATE FOR BIG MERCHANDISING EVENT AND ARE LAYING PLANS FOR MAKING IT AN EVEN MORE PRONOUNCED SUCCESS THAN IT WAS A YEAR AGO.

As Salem's second annual bargain day approaches, the more the merchants of the city realize the necessity of getting their stocks in shape for the big business that is sure to be done on that day, Saturday, June 15.
Judging by the big rush on bargain day of one year ago, the prudent ones are already arranging for additional help as many remember the big crush of customers from both Polk and Marion counties, who were here to take advantage of the many bargains.
The list of the energetic merchants participating in the second bargain day, published in last evening's Capital Journal was materially increased today
Other houses, aware that the crowds will trade where bargains are advertised, have signified their intentions of joining in with other merchants to make Saturday, June 15, the greatest bargain rush day ever held in the city.
The fame of the annual bargain day has travelled to the uttermost parts of Marion and Polk and already several merchants have heard from customers quite a distance from Salem saying "count on us". They remember the royal treatment given them by the local merchants as well as the realization
(Continued on page three)

Merciless Economy to Reduce War Bill

Washington, June 6.—By a new policy of merciless and nation wide economy, the government plans to cut America's gigantic war bill. As this announcement was sent out to the country yesterday by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board an appeal went forth for voluntary savings in clothing and other wares.
Announcement was made that the public is to be protected from high prices brought about by heavy government purchases. Whenever prices soar from this cause, immediate price fixing may henceforth be expected, it was stated. Prices of lumber and finished cotton goods were under consideration by the war industries board today.